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Monograph of *Senecio*.—In 1902, GREENMAN published the first part of a monograph of the North and Central American species of *Senecio*.²² The second part, beginning the synoptical presentation of species, has now appeared.²³ Two subgenera are recognized: *Eusenecio* Hoffm. and *Pseudogynoxis* Greenm., the latter including the single section CONVULVULOIDEI. Not only are the full bibliography and descriptions of each species given, but exsiccatae are cited freely, particularly such as occur in American herbaria. In the present part 32 species are presented, representing 5 of the 22 sections. Two new species are characterized, namely *S. Townsendii* from northern Mexico and *S. hypotrichus* from central Mexico.—J. M. C.

Carboniferous plants.—This memoir²⁴ consists of 150 pages and 30 superb plates, which are far superior to anything we are accustomed to find in geological publications on this side of the Atlantic. The authoress devotes herself to the study of the plants of the well known reefs containing paleozoic plant remains which lie to the west of St. John. She points out that the forms represented in the ledges are distinctly carboniferous, and as a consequence the view of Sir WILLIAM DAWSON, which has been followed by many others, that these deposits are of Devonian age, can no longer be maintained. In her attitude in this respect she agrees with WHITE of the United States Geological Survey.—E. C. JEFFREY.

Trees of Texas.—LEWIS²⁵ has published an illustrated manual of the native and introduced trees of Texas, intended chiefly for those who do not have access to the more technical manuals. The descriptions are much simplified, and this fact, together with the numerous illustrations, should bring the woody plants of Texas within easy reach of all those who are interested in them. Over 200 species are included, *Quercus* being much the largest genus, with 25 species.—J. M. C.

Malayan ferns.—Capt. VAN ALDERWERELT VAN ROSENBURGH²⁶ has described 73 new Malayan ferns, representing 23 genera. The genera represented by 5 or more new species are as follows: *Pleopeltis* (10), *Dryopteris* (8), *Lycopodium* (8), *Phegopteris* (7), *Hemitelia* (5), *Hymenophyllum* (5), *Lindsaya* (5). In addition to the ferns new species are described in *Lycopodium* (3) and *Selaginella* (21).—J. M. C.

²² Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 32:1-33. 1902.

²³ GREENMAN, J. M., Monograph of the North and Central American species of the genus *Senecio*. Part II. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 2:573-626. pls. 17-20. 1915.

²⁴ STOPES, Dr. MARIE, The fern ledges' carboniferous flora of St. John, New Brunswick. Department of Mines, Geol. Survey of Canada. Memoir 41. 1915.

²⁵ LEWIS, ISAAC M., The trees of Texas. Bull. 22. Univ. Texas. pp. vi+169. figs. 48. 1915.

²⁶ VAN ROSENBURGH, Capt. C. R. W. K. VAN ALDERWERELT, New or interesting Malayan ferns 6. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg 10: no. 16. pp. 60. pls. 10. 1914.